

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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1. The State Machinery Center (Panstwowy Ośrodek Maszynowy - P.O.M.) is located at Pruszcz, a few kilometers south of Gdansk (Danzig). The P.O.M. usually has available a number of tractors which can be used for plowing the farms in the villages adjacent to Pruszcz. The director of the P.O.M. is (fnu) Piotrowski, a simple uneducated peasant,

The political section of the P.O.M. is supervised by Maria Kurek, an intelligent woman,

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Although Piotrowski and Kurek are both Party members they are bitter enemies and work at cross purposes, and the local UB (Security Police) adds to the confusion and trouble.

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2. Piotrowski is in favor of having good mechanics and tractor drivers, while Kurek's aim is to swell the ranks of the Party activists. The result is that the tractor drivers plow the soil as shallowly as possible, in order to save liquid fuel; the mechanics do home repair jobs on the tractors, thereby saving parts and tools. The fuel and spare parts thus saved are, in part, returned to the office of the P.O.M. in return for a reward and in part, (the larger portion), sold on the black market in return for money or necessary commodities. Despite the obvious disadvantages accruing from this practice, i.e., poorly plowed soil, badly repaired tractors, etc., the director praises the P.O.M.
3. Kurek, on the other hand, makes use of devious means to recruit Party organizers. When she does succeed in recruiting a Party activist among the tractor drivers, the recruit's tractor invariably breaks down the following day. The damaged tractor must remain untouched until a three-man commission can inspect the vehicle and determine the cause of the break-down, and since the P.O.M. does not have the necessary parts and tools the tractor may be laid up for repairs as long as three months. In the event the commission rules that the tractor break-down was due to sabotage, the driver is liable to a sentence of three years in a labor camp; a similar sentence might be meted out to the director for permitting saboteurs to work in the P.O.M., and the politruk in this case, Kurek - is also liable to punishment, since she, the best-qualified Party member, has failed to implant the tenets of the "people's democracy" in the minds of the populace and has, moreover, done nothing to prevent the sabotage.

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4. The outcome of this vicious circle is that the soil is not plowed, there is a shortage of bread and grain, the tractors are not in functioning order, there are no means of supplying the necessary tools or tractor parts and, in fact, little likelihood that they will be available within a year. The peasants, in the meantime, have loaned one another their horses and plows and have, insofar as possible, prepared the soil for winter sowing. Party instructors and activists come from the cities and make futile attempts to correct the situation; they alternately plead and demand that the peasants form kolkhozes. [redacted] so long as the instructors, tractor drivers, and mechanics unite with the peasants against the kolkhozes and, in some measure, against the Party as such, there will be some semblance of order and the people can manage to eke out an existence. The peasants living in the farming communities adjacent to Pruszez are from that section of eastern Poland which was taken over by the Soviet Union, and their dislike of the Soviet Union and the Communists is obvious; they exhibit no interest in developing their farms or in forming kolkhozes. The Communists reproach the peasants for their lack of patriotism and endeavor to incite them to action by distributing [redacted] propaganda. 25X1
5. In the Polish villages of Kutao and Plock the manufacture of agricultural machinery is the sole industry, and each of the villages has an agricultural machine factory which employs from 300 to 350 workers. The two factories are faced with a common major problem, namely, that the factory equipment, as well as the agricultural machinery and parts which the factories receive from the Soviet Union, are of faulty construction and of inferior quality metal; after a few days use the farm machinery is apt to break down altogether or to require repairs. The villages present a claim to the authorities and to the factory, the factory appeals to the ministry concerned, and the ministry, in turn, to the commission which accepted the material from the Soviet Union. However, not even the government dares to make a claim against the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Union continues to ship more of these useless machines to Poland. Complaints against the Soviets and their deliveries are forbidden, and the Polish engineers and other technicians in the factories become the scapegoats, and some, in fact, have already been arrested. 25X1

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